

narratives that are now reaching the prosecutor's ears point to still further specific cases against police officials who have not yet been even rumored to be in the "ring."

On this phase of the situation Mr. Whitman made no secret of the fact that scores of prospective witnesses have called upon him and made statements whose names he has kept secret because of their fear of police intimidation or persecution. The District Attorney has had one experience of dealing with a man who was afraid of the "system" would "get him" in the case of Rosenthal and he does not purpose to take any chances with future witnesses.

Two of the witnesses who will offer further corroboration of Rose's story of his relations with Becker will appear before the grand jury to-day. Mrs. Rose will testify later, but two servants in the Rose establishment in 110th street who told the District Attorney that they witnessed the passing over of graft collection money from Rose to Becker and heard the accompanying conversation will be witnesses to-day.

The Burns detectives who have been working on the case were able to report yesterday that they had found proof, in the form of telephone company records, of each of the telephone calls mentioned by Rose as having been exchanged between himself and Becker from the time of the murder until Rose gave himself up at Police Headquarters. This includes the call directly after the murder, when Rose went to the telephone booth in the basement of the Times Building to notify Becker that Rosenthal had been killed, the call later that morning from the Lafayette Baths and the several communications between them after Rose had retreated to Pollock's house.

"White" Lewis, "Dago Frank" Cirochi, "Lefty Louie" and Harry Horowitz, alias "Gib the Blood," will probably be indicted by the grand jury to-day. The first two named are under arrest charged with the murder. Telegraphic reports from various points in Pennsylvania, New York and some of the New England states place the other two in those different sections.

District Attorney Whitman let it be known yesterday that in so far as concerns the names of the witnesses who will furnish the actual identification of the four named as the principal gunmen of the Rosenthal murder he has not disclosed his hand to any one. Five citizens whose names have not yet been mentioned in the case and who have no connection with the men concerned in it have told their stories to Mr. Whitman and given him satisfactory assurances that they can identify the men who fired the shots that

killed Rosenthal. From what he has heard from these witnesses the District Attorney is convinced that many patrolmen who are not in any way connected with the ring which might have an interest in seeing Rosenthal done away with did nevertheless supply misleading information with regard to the murder and the escape of the murderers.

Some of these witnesses have told Mr. Whitman that a man answering the description of "Jack" Sullivan was in the gray automobile when it whizzed away from the Metropole, and this, in spite of the fact that Sullivan did bend over Rosenthal's body, and did ask him, "Who did it, Hymie?"

These witnesses are perfectly willing to do their duty and take the stand when called upon to do so, but do not believe they should be exposed to what they regard as a very real danger by having their names disclosed prematurely.

Apart from these additional witnesses to the murder, Mr. Whitman has received similar corroboration of the graft charges against Becker embodied in Rose's statement. Rose sent down to the District Attorney yesterday, by his brother, Moe Rose, a letter in which he gave additional names and addresses of "protected" gamblers.

The same messenger brought word to Mr. Whitman that "Bridge" Weber would supply abundant corroboration for Rose's story, as well as tell a story of his own which will implicate an inspector who is said to be as deeply involved in graft as Becker. In his letter to Mr. Whitman yesterday Rose said his memory had been refreshed by a talk with Weber, who was willing to aid in every way possible in laying bare all the evidence of graft with which he had come in contact.

Becker's connection with Rose will be absolutely proved before the grand jury to-day, it was said. Mr. Whitman was satisfied of this after yesterday's developments, and the information supplied by the two gamblers will then be turned over to the Burns detectives for further corroboration.

When Mr. McIntyre's statement was repeated to Mr. Whitman last night, the District Attorney, asked to comment upon it, said:

"The evidence in the case of the People against Becker fully justified an indictment for murder in the first degree. He is entitled to every doubt. He must be proved guilty. It is his right and the public should suspend judgment, and I hope they will."

"No man could be more anxious than I am to see him establish his innocence, if he is innocent. But I believe he is guilty."

Mr. Whitman added he was glad that Becker had retained Mr. McIntyre as his counsel, so that his interests would be fully protected.

ALNWICK SAID TO BE GAMBLER ROSE NAMED

The men mentioned in "Jack" Rose's confession as the two gamblers who had been doing business in Williamsburg for fifteen years, and who had been three times raided by one of Lieutenant Becker's "strong arm" squads, although no conviction was ever secured against them, were said in Williamsburg last night to be Charles Alnwick and his brother "Dorse." The house, which was raided by Becker's men, was at No. 111 South 6th street.

Rose's story alleged that after the first raid the gamblers "came across" with protection money and set forth that Patrolman Foy, one of the raiding squad, afterward testified in court that he was unable to identify the man against whom he had secured the warrant on account of the great likeness between the two brothers.

Alnwick went to Williamsburg about fifteen years ago and so the gossip runs—opened a gambling house and poolroom in partnership with a man known as "Dick" Brown, who was a bookmaker at the races and had the reputation of being somewhat of a plunger. Six years ago Brown lost practically all his money at the races and Alnwick is reported to have broken with him.

For some time after that Alnwick is reported to have conducted a gambling house together with his brother, who, it is said, had only a small interest and

was really more of a cashier than a partner. In 1910 Charles Alnwick came over to the Hepler Club, in Second avenue, near 11th street, and is said to have gone into partnership with Herman Rosenthal. Alnwick's side of the business went poorly and it was asserted by those who say they know that he lost about \$100,000 in six months.

Disatisfied with his partnership with the proprietor of the Hepler Club, he returned to Williamsburg, where, it is declared, he again opened the place which he is said still to conduct. Since then, Alnwick is reported to have conducted a thriving business in Long Island real estate, and to have made a fortune of \$250,000 in that alone, aside from such profits as the gambling houses he is said to run bring in.

It was Alnwick's break with Rosenthal which angered the latter, and, according to Rose, made him go to Lieutenant Becker with the story that there were two gamblers in Williamsburg from whom a little "easy money" might be collected. The raids followed and then, according to Rose, after no convictions had been secured, he was enabled to collect \$600 protection money, which he asserts he handed over to the police lieutenant who is now under arrest.

For the last three days Charles Alnwick and his brother have not been seen about their customary haunts.

CALLS BECKER VICTIM OF FIENDISH PERJURY

John F. McIntyre, chief counsel for Lieutenant Charles Becker, was emphatic yesterday in saying that his client would be acquitted at his trial. He declared that Becker stood alone, so far as his defense was concerned, and that no man, or body of men, higher up in interest than his defense. He said that when Becker's story came out it would show that he had been the victim of a diabolical plot. The prisoner's lawyer intimated that there were other heads to knock besides Becker's, and that no quarter would be shown any of the persons who were in the plot "to get" Becker.

Mr. McIntyre denied, however, that his client had any intention of making a statement to District Attorney Whitman. He said that Becker would go to trial without any fear of the outcome, and would stand wholly on the merits of his own case to convince a jury of his inno-

cence of the serious charges brought against him.

Asked if he thought Becker could get a fair trial in this county, Mr. McIntyre said he had no idea at this time of asking for a change of venue.

"We will have a clear cut defense which I think will convince any jury when the time comes to present it," said Mr. McIntyre, "but I have not gone into the case far enough yet to outline our defense or say what moves we may make in the future. I have gone far enough, however, to know that Becker is the victim of a diabolical plot and that the testimony that has been given against him is fiendish and perjury of the blackest kind. I say that without any reflection on the District Attorney. Becker has been mercilessly attacked, and I intend to show up the men who have perjured themselves against him, and bring out the truth. We don't care who it may hit. Becker never got \$600,000, or any other sum, as protection money from the gamblers. There is no police fund raised for his defense, and he is in no way implicated in any police 'system.' We will have absolute proof of all that at the trial. We will be able to smash the perjured stories of the gambler prisoners who are alleged to have made 'confessions' implicating Becker in that respect. There is not a scintilla of truth in the statements of these men. Whatever other evidence there may be against Becker will be overcome by the facts when they are brought out."

The defendant's counsel laughed at the report that he had received a retainer of \$25,000, and would get \$100,000 if he succeeded in acquitting his client. He said that any fee he may have been promised was considerably less than

\$25,000. The case would be financed entirely by Becker and members of his family, the lawyer said.

"Are not some of Becker's friends willing and ready to put up money for his defense, if he needs it?" Mr. McIntyre was asked.

"Becker is not looking to any would-be friendly advisers for financial or moral assistance in this manner," Mr. McIntyre said emphatically. "He is perfectly able to stand on his own legs, though it may be a case of treading on some one else's toes."

"Can't you give some idea of the nature of the defense you intend to present in Becker's case?"

"It is too early to do that now, for I have not had an opportunity to talk matters over at any great length with Becker, but I may have something to say about it later on."

"Do you believe that some one higher up in the police force for the present police scandal than Becker?"

"There is no one higher up who has a more interest in Becker's defense, that is sure. Becker is not guilty of the charges made against him with regard to Rosenthal's death, or to graft, said Becker's counsel. 'We have no fear of the outcome. We will acquit Becker.'"

HEARS SCHEPPS HID IN BECKER'S HOME

District Attorney Whitman received information last night that "Sam" Schepps, wanted on a charge of murder in the Rosenthal case and reported to have been the paymaster of the assassins, went to Lieutenant Charles Becker's home immediately after the crime and remained in hiding there for two days, when Becker told him to make his escape.

It was said that Schepps left Becker's house at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning. It will be remembered that that was the hour that Rose left Pollock's home, in Riverside Drive, where he had been hiding since the murder, to go to Police Headquarters to surrender himself, pursuant to instructions as Rose declares—from Lieutenant Becker. At the same hour, Schepps, it is said, was told by Becker to get out of the city.

Schepps immediately after the murder went to the Times Square subway station, almost within the shadow of the scene of the slaying. As he walked past the telephone booth at the foot of the stairs, a few feet from the ticket booth, he saw "Jack" Rose, who was then telephoning the news of Rosenthal's death to Lieutenant Becker.

According to the story related to Mr. Whitman, Schepps boarded a downtown train and alighted at the Grand Central station, where he took an uptown Broadway train to the 168th street station, reaching Becker's home, at 164th street and Edgewood avenue, a little after 2 o'clock.

He slept a few hours in Becker's home that morning—Tuesday—and a little after 1 o'clock in the afternoon—so the story goes—went downtown, where he met Jacob A. Reich, alias "Jack" Sullivan, and later he went to the Garden Restaurant, in Seventh avenue, where he met "Lefty Louie," "Dago Frank," "Gib the Blood" and "White" Lewis, and paid them the blood money.

Later he had some refreshments with Reich, and it is said that he saw Lieutenant Becker that evening.

Schepps went to Pollock's house that same night, it is said, and was with Rose when John W. Hart, Becker's lawyer, called and had Rose sign an affidavit.

Schepps went there at Becker's suggestion, it is alleged, and the visitor, who was anxious for his own safety, is said to have been told by the police lieutenant to reassure Rose that everything would turn out all right.

After Rose signed the affidavit Schepps went to an uptown resort, where he is said to have met Becker, and told him that the affidavit was signed. Then, it is alleged, he returned with Becker to the latter's home and spent the remainder of the night there.

"We don't know," Schepps again left the house, and again visited Rose at Pollock's house, and again that night he returned to Becker's home, so the District Attorney was informed.

The next morning, as he was leaving the house, Becker is reported to have said to him:

"Sam, Rose will give himself up this morning, and you skip the town until everything blows over. Tell Rose everything will be all right and not to worry."

Schepps went to Pollock's house direct from his hiding place, and accompanied Rose out of the house on Rose's trip to Police Headquarters.

That was the last any one in the case—who has told—saw of Schepps.

BECKER'S COUNSEL ARGUE INDICTMENT IS ILLEGAL

After hearing arguments on the motions to dismiss the indictment for murder in the first degree against Lieutenant Charles Becker, Judge Mulqueen, in Part II of General Sessions, yesterday reserved decision. The same action was taken on the motion to grant counsel for the defense leave to inspect the grand jury minutes.

When counsel on both sides had finished their arguments Judge Mulqueen asked that briefs be submitted on Monday. He promised to render a decision early in the week.

District Attorney Whitman appeared on behalf of the people, while John W. Hart, Lloyd Striker and George W. Whiteside argued for the dismissal of the indictment and for permission to see the grand jury minutes.

Becker escaped the ordeal of going to court, and the crowd on hand was disappointed when the accused policeman was not brought in.

The proceedings, purely formal, opened with the service of a copy of an affidavit made by Mr. Whiteside on the District Attorney. Mr. Hart read the affidavit, which was that George C. Pennell, one of the grand jurors who found the indictment against Becker, was not present on previous days when testimony bearing on the case was taken.

In reply to this Mr. Whitman said it was absurd to think that a grand juror should be present at every session. The only point at issue, he said, was whether a quorum was present when the indictment was returned. He protested against the inspection of the grand jury minutes, saying:

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THEY'LL STRIKE DEEP, NO MATTER WHO'S HIT

Reports have been brought to Alderman H. H. Curran, chairman of the special committee of the Board of Aldermen that is to investigate the Police Department, that certain influences will be brought to bear on the committee to select a man for counsel who will deal lightly with certain men whose names are likely to come out in the inquiry.

"I don't intend that such a plan—if there is such a plan on the part of anybody—shall succeed," said the alderman yesterday. "I think there may be some truth in the report, but I do not see how anybody can hope to dictate to our committee the selection of any lawyer who would be likely to frustrate our purpose of getting at all the facts, regardless of who may be involved thereby."

"We are going to carry the investigation to the bitter end, no matter where it may lead, or whom it may involve. If I thought that any members of the committee had any other idea I would resign. Neither partisan nor any other kind of influence will be effective with us."

The names of more than fifty lawyers have been presented to Alderman Curran as candidates for the place of counsel. In some of the cases it is obvious that the men who have been urged upon him would have an interest in the investigation other than that of bringing out all the facts. Others who have suggested themselves or been suggested by their friends evidently want the job because of the prominence that they think they might be able to get out of the work.

No Decision Reached.

"I do not want to discuss the names that have been presented to me," said Alderman Curran. "We have reached no decision yet, and it is more than possible that the man we finally select will be some one whose name has not been brought out at all so far."

"You may rest assured that no hasty action will be taken in the selection of a counsel and that we shall go most exhaustively into the past and present affiliations, as well as the professional record, of any man we may consider."

It was suggested that William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee, might be opposed to the selection of a certain man whose name came up. The man is not being considered, and is not likely to be, but it gave Alderman Curran the opportunity to say that in the consideration of a man for counsel the influence for or against anybody on the part of Mr. Barnes or any one else would have no slightest weight. Advice will be taken as to the record and capabilities of men, but with the evidence before them the committee will pick their own man.

No time has yet been set for the first meeting of the committee. There is little that it can do before a counsel is selected, and the chairman thinks it would be better to wait until the men suggested for the place down to five or six before calling the committee to vote.

"I am constantly in touch with the members of the committee," he said. "Some of them have been in to see me to-day and others have talked to me over the telephone."

Already scores of letters have come in from various persons who pretend to be able to give the committee much valuable information as to conditions in the Police Department. Some of them look rather promising.

WARRANTS CHECKED UP BY CHIEF MAGISTRATE

William McAdoo, chief city magistrate, was asked to discuss yesterday the assertions made by "Jack" Rose in his detailed confessions to District Attorney Whitman that Police Lieutenant Becker had been in the habit of selling or destroying for a price warrants issued by the chief magistrate for the arrest of gamblers. While he declined to express the positive opinion that it would be impossible for any one to traffic in warrants in the manner set forth by Rose, he described the details surrounding the issuance of warrants by him, and voted the opinion that the method contained sufficient safeguards for public justice.

"I have just got back from my vacation, spent some distance from a railroad," Magistrate McAdoo said, "and know nothing about this matter except what I have seen in the newspapers. Therefore, for the present I have nothing to say. What is the use, anyway, when every one is talking?"

It was pointed out that both the strictures on the courts made by Police Commissioner Waldo in his public statements and the assertions of Rose in regard to corrupt use made of warrants had brought the courts into the situation in a way that the public would be especially interested in hearing discussed.

No Complaints of Miscarriage.

"Well, maybe I ought to say a word for the magistrates who share my views as to co-operation with the police," he said. "There never was any complaint made to me as to a miscarriage of justice in any gambling case before a magistrate. If there had been I would have investigated promptly and thoroughly."

He said that in every case referred to by Commissioner Waldo, and will go over them carefully. I will be much surprised if anything in these cases would justify criticism of the magistrates individually or collectively."

The chief magistrate was then asked to explain the method in which warrants were issued by him for the use of the raiding squads when it was planned to break into any given gambling house for making arrests and obtaining additional evidence in the form of seized apparatus.

"To prevent advance information by leakage around courtrooms," he said, "most of the warrants in gambling cases were issued by me. No one other than myself even in this office saw the papers."

"The police officers who obtain the evidence come here with complaints properly drawn and setting forth sufficient facts to show an infraction of the statutes with reference to gambling, and if it satisfies the requirements of law, as is my duty, I issue a warrant. The complaint is put in a sealed envelope and given with the warrant to the officer, addressed to the proper court where it is returnable."

"Is there any check kept on these warrants so that in case any were sold or destroyed or no return made on them it would become known to you?" he was asked.

Returned if Unexecuted.

"When the arrest is made," he said, "the complaint is filed with the court and the case entered in the books. In all manner of cases there is a certain percentage of warrants that remain unexecuted because the defendants cannot be found. At my request, Commissioner Waldo issued an order that all warrants unexecuted should be returned to this office on the first and fifteenth of the month. If in any case, gambling or other, an officer should present facts to me showing that if it was continued he could find the defendants named therein, I would extend the time for the execution of the warrant."

"Are there any such continued warrants unaccounted for, especially any issued to Becker or a member of his squad?"

The chief magistrate said that this question led to details that he would not discuss. It was said by one familiar with his office that it was his practice to have periodical clearances of all outstanding warrants to ascertain what had become of them all, checking up the records in all the courts with a schedule he kept himself of warrants issued by him.

He was asked yesterday if he considered that the present allegations of Rose called for an immediate clearance to see whether any warrants had been issued, but he refused to discuss that at present.

ILLUSTRATE BOGUS EVIDENCE AND REAL

Special Sessions Justices Acquit Three of "Sam" Paul's Men, but Convict Two Others Taken in Another Raid.

There was an example in Special Sessions yesterday, before Justices McInerney, Moss and Forker, of the distinction the courts make between evidence and lack of evidence in gambling cases. Two raids made on a resort, said to be owned by "Sam" Paul, were to be disposed of by the justices. The first case resulted in the discharge of the three men arrested. The two arrested in the second raid were convicted and remanded for sentence.

The first raid was made by Inspector Cahillane's men. The detective was not in the room where he thought bets were being made, and saw no money pass, nor was he able to swear that there was betting on horses, although he had that impression. In the second raid, which was made by Lieutenant Becker, a detective swore that he was in the room and had made bets on certain horses with the men arrested. A raid made before either of the two cases tried yesterday was under the direction of Lieutenant Daniel Connelley, "the honest cop," and resulted in the conviction of six men, who were fined \$50 each.

The courtroom was crowded with spectators, and "Sam" Paul himself was seen near the doorway of the Criminal Courts Building. While he was waiting there to hear the result of the trials he was served with a subpoena to appear before the grand jury to-day.

Several other gambling cases which were on the calendar yesterday were postponed for various reasons.

Fight for Delay.

Both Edward Carpel and Louis Spiegel, the attorneys in the cases tried, were anxious to get an adjournment. They were opposed by James E. Smith, the Assistant District Attorney.

"I think that these cases should be tried immediately," said Mr. Smith. "Commissioner Waldo has issued several statements recently saying that the proprietor of the place where these men were arrested is the most notorious violator of the law in this city. In view of this fact, I see no reason for delay in these cases."

The first case was that of John Ackerman, Max Cohen and Arthur Moore. Detective Thomas F. Lillis was the complainant against them. Both raids were made at No. 124 East 12th street.

Lillis said that on May 22 he was on the roof of a nearby building, whence he could look through the skylight into the room at No. 124 East 12th street, where the three men were in the room, he said, and several blackboards. The three arrested apparently were employees, one standing at the door, while the others were at the blackboards.

He heard one of the men in the crowd cry out: "Five dollars on M. Kearney to win at Electric Park, Maryland." Some of the crowd, he said, were engaged in shooting craps.

"Were the men throwing dice arrested?" asked Justice Moss.

"No," said Lillis.

Justice McInerney ordered that part of the testimony stricken out.

"All you know, then," continued Justice Moss, "is that you heard a man shout 'Five dollars on Kearney to win'?"

"That is all," said Lillis.

"You did not see who got the \$5 that the man wanted to bet?"

"No."

"There is nothing to show that there was any horse race at all," said Justice McInerney. "The record shows merely that there was a crowd and several blackboards and that some one shouted. There is a way to show that horses ran and bets were made. That has not been done."

"The word 'horse' was not used once," interjected Justice Moss.

"If you want to get evidence," said Justice McInerney, "you can send some one in to get it. I may be morally convinced that gambling was going on there, but that is not legal evidence, and I am for acquittal."

His two associates agreed with him, and the three men were discharged.

The defendants in the second case were David Levine and Morris Golden. Herman Schwartz, formerly a detective in Lieutenant Becker's squad, was the complainant. Lieutenant Becker was present when the raid was made.

Schwartz said that on July 5 he had been admitted to the house. There was no trouble in getting in, he said. There were about one hundred men there, he said, and several blackboards. The men were betting on the races at Fort Erie, Canada. He went to a window and placed \$10 on Doc Tracy, a horse in the first race, and later bet another \$10 on Mary Scribe. The defendants, he said, took his money.

He was cross-examined by Louis Spiegel.

"Where is Fort Erie?" he was asked.

"Somewhere in Canada," was the answer.

"Don't you know that there were no races there on that date?"

"I don't know it."

"Don't you know that on that date the races were at Windsor?"

"I don't know."

"Why did you bet \$10?"

"I had that amount."

From Becker, He Says.

"Where did you get it?"

"From Lieutenant Becker."

"Who suggested that you squander that amount of the taxpayers' money?"

"No one."

"To whom did the two men give the money?"

"I don't know."

"What were the names of the winners that day?"

"I don't remember."

"You were picking losers only?"

"Yes."

"Were you alone there?"

"Yes."

The motion to dismiss the complaint was denied and the justices were unanimous in declaring the two men guilty. Mr. Smith asked that they be remanded until August 15 for sentence.

According to information from official sources, said Mr. Smith, "thirteen raids were made recently on places composed by a single individual. On May 23 six men arrested in this same resort were convicted here and fined \$50 each. The place has been running for months as a poolroom. These are only employees. If they are willing to testify against the proprietor, alleged to be a most persistent violator of the law, I shall certainly ask for clemency for them."

Mr. Spiegel objected to Mr. Smith's remarks, saying that the place had been closed for some time and that the police were in charge there. To remand the men, he said, would be a hardship. They were remanded until August 15. The maximum penalty for their offense is imprisonment for one year and a fine of \$50.

INSPECTOR HUGHES ILL

Caught Cold Looking for Men Wanted in Rosenthal Case.

Edward P. Hughes, police inspector in charge of the detective bureau, who has been Deputy Commissioner Dougherty's right hand man in working on the Rosenthal case, is seriously ill at his home at No. 403 4th street, Brooklyn. It was said at his home last night that he was a pretty sick man as a result of overwork and a hard cold. He is confined to his bed.

Inspector Hughes went home from Police Headquarters Tuesday night in bad shape. Dr. Thomas A. McGoldrick, a police surgeon, was called in to attend the inspector yesterday. The physician considered the condition of the crack detective so serious that he immediately obtained a trained nurse to take care of him.

Dr. McGoldrick made several calls at the Hughes home yesterday and last night. He said that while his patient was not in immediate danger, he was threatened with a serious breakdown on account of the strain of his recent work at Headquarters, and a bad cold which the inspector had contracted in the Catskills within the last few days while directing the search upward for "Gib the Blood" and "Lefty Louie."